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THE ONLY TRUE POLICY.

One week from today the most important extra session of Congress ever held with the single exception of that called together by President Lincoln shortly after his inauguration will convene at Washington. In some respects it is equal to any session of any kind within the history of our country, and the people cannot too deeply realize this important fact. The cause of the gathering at a time when senators and representatives are usually either at rest or attending exclusively to private affairs is the financial condition of the country, all parties and every interest conceding that we have reached a point at which something prompt and decisive must be done, and as Congress wields monopolistic power in the monetary matters of our national system it needs must come together.

The body politic is suffering from a stagnation of the life-blood of trade and a reduced circulation. To cure these ills and establish sound and lasting good health again is the question of questions, and but two leading schemes of relief are now being actively discussed—the repeal of the bullion-purchasing clause of the Sherman law without condition or substitution of any kind, and the reverse of that proposition, namely, to hold on to the law as it is unless something more favorable to the silver interest is offered in lieu thereof. Both cannot prevail of course, and their respective champions may be so stubborn and unrelenting that no compromise can be effected, meaning that the extra session would have been called in vain so far as the financial question is concerned.

It seems to us that too much of the talk, especially that of the repeal advocates, is suggestive of arbitrary methods without reference to either cause or effect. "The country must do thus and so," "Congress will be compelled to adopt this and reject that," and so on; while calm and dispassionate elucidations of the situation as it is, what brought it about and the reasons why any plan advocated are likely to be just and effective are rare indeed. We believe, in other words, that the extravagant and at times revolutionary talk of the silverites has done more to confuse than clear the public mind with reference to the great question at issue. That overpowering part of the country which is considered as opposed to unrestricted silver coinage has not been approached in a spirit of conciliation and calmness. Our utterances have been dogmatic, our logic has been usually one-sided, our hurling of epithets has been always noisy and at times ribald. We have made no new friends by this course, and have estranged many old

ones. As a matter of fact, the line has been more sharply defined and more closely drawn than was ever necessary; and instead of a policy of education and mutual concession, we are ourselves largely to blame for having precipitated a conflict where arbitration will have but a small voice and threat and recrimination will be the weapons most employed.

The News regrets exceedingly that the good cause of silver should have been thus wounded in the house of its friends. We have lamented the absurdly impotent course that some of our fellow-citizens have pursued. It could have had but one effect—to disgust those whom there might have been some hopes of converting, and injure our credit and character in those places where those qualities stand us in the best stead. There has been too much of a disposition to discredit utterly the motives of the East, and to speak of and treat eastern people as enemies whom nothing but our complete ruin would satisfy. How ridiculous this assumption is will be apparent to any person of sense. The prosperity of the West contributes to the prosperity of the rest of the country. If we fail, the rest must suffer with us. Those who look at the silver question through other eyes than ours and see its effects from a different point of view, have as good a right to their conclusions as we have to ours, and at least think their conclusions as sound as we think ours are. Has it come to this, that we cannot give an opponent credit for honesty? That because he differs with us he must needs be a conspirator, a cutthroat, a foe to our interests?

As already stated, we are fearful that our choler and indignation have hurt our cause. We shall hope, however, that it is not injured beyond redemption. And in order that out of the seeming darkness may come some gleam of light, the News sounds this note of warning against excess; it urges conservatism, calmness, consideration for the rights and opinions—we may even say the traditions—of others. Thus shall we maintain the honor, more precious than even silver and gold, that has always been ours—the honor of being patriotic, safe, unmoved by clamor, untempted by repudiation—an industrial and financial bulwark to the country and a strength and sure comfort to all who have any kind of dealings with us.

UTAH'S LAND OFFICIALS.

A western community that has courteous and capable officials in its local land office has much to be thankful for. In none of its representatives is the general government brought into closer contact with the people, and there is no other department that has such opportunities to ease and lighten or multiply and increase, as the case may be, the anxieties with which the average settler has to deal as the one which meets him when he approaches the business of securing his land titles.

It is with uncommon pleasure, therefore, that the News refers in a tone of compliment to

the retiring and incoming incumbents of the position of register of the Salt Lake land office. The latter official is Mr. Byron Groo, a Utah man in every sense, a journalist of ability and experience, a gentleman of wide acquaintance with the people and their needs, and of capacity and courtesy in any walk of life. He assumes charge of the office tomorrow, Mr. Frank D. Hobbs concluding his official labors this evening. Colonel Hobbs' career in our midst has been a constant evidence that gentlemanly conduct and kindly consideration are not incompatible with official firmness and the preservation of governmental interests. He has ever sought the welfare of the bona fide settler, and has diligently endeavored to reduce the costs and difficulties in the latter's way. He has been a consistent servant of the government in that his actions have all tended to the encouragement of those who were legitimately entitled to the nation's generosity; and yet he has winked at no chicanery nor been lax in the enforcement of the spirit of the law. Of him it can in a word be truthfully said that he has been at once a friend to the interests of the government, the West and the settlers. The News is glad to hear that it is his intention to remain with us as a citizen, and we are also glad that in losing him as an official we are fortunate in finding so worthy a successor as Mr. Groo.

THEY CAN VOTE SAFELY.

A merchant of this city propounds the following question and desires an answer thereto. The gentleman is not personally concerned but he knows of some others that are, and a published reply would be likely to reach all. It is this: "Can a man who was disfranchised by the Edmunds-Tucker law and amnestied by the President be prosecuted if he should now vote under the ruling of the Utah Commission and that ruling should subsequently be reversed?" In other words, would the settling aside of the position taken by the Commission rebound upon those who availed themselves in good faith of the privilege which it extended?

The answer to this is: They might be prosecuted but they would not be convicted. There are several principles of criminal practice that are a complete shield in such cases, and besides, the country is not prepared to go back to the method of doing things which prevailed in New England from its settlement up to a little while before the Revolution.

EVERYTHING TALKS.

The question of whether the lower animals communicate with each other by means of speech or any other means that transfer impressions and sensations is not entirely settled yet, but we believe the preponderance of scientific belief is that they do. In the case of some of them—notably the horse and dog—it is almost certain that they do. But the discussion of late, in a more limited degree of course, has been